

Poetical.

Procrastination.

If fortune, with a smiling face,
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.

But should she frown with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who've wronged us own their faults,
And kindly pity pray,
When shall we listen and forgive?
To-day, my love, to-day.

But if stern judgment urge rebuke,
And warmth from memory borrow,
When shall we chide, if chide we dare?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt
Are harmed unless we pay,
When shall we struggle to be just?
To-day, my love, to-day.

But if our debtor's ill our hope,
And plead his ruin through,
When shall we weigh his breach of faith?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If love estranged, should once again
His genial smile display,
When shall we kiss the proffered lips?
To-day, my love, to-day.

But if we should indulge regret,
Or dwell with bygone sorrow,
When shall we weep, if weep we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys,
When minutes will not stay,
We've always time to welcome them,
To-day, my love, to-day.

But care, resentment, angry words,
And unavailing sorrow,
Come far too soon if they appear,
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

The Colored Population.

The colored population is now one of the great enigmas that the white people of the State have to unravel. What their status is hereafter to be, and what their rights will be, are questions which affect not only the domestic but the political future of the commonwealth.

The opinion prevails to a great extent that the negroes will not work; that since they have been made free and no compulsion is hanging over them, they will not prepare in summer for the cold blasts of winter, and that they will be obliged to become public charges, and thus be an immense incubus to the industrial resources of the community, or will steal in order to keep from starving. A sufficient elapse of time has not occurred since they have been liberated to have this tested. The negroes as a class have no great disposition to labor, for so it has proved whilst they were slaves; and if they improve any since the change, has been made in their condition, it is hardly to be observed; but a better idea can be formed with great justice to them in the course of a twelvemonth. The negroes must work, or this State in particular is undone. There should be laws enacted compelling them to support themselves and families, by which they will be forcibly reminded that freedom is not another name for idleness. The laws, however, which will have more potency than volumes of State statutes, are to be enacted and promulgated by the separate individuals of each community, viz: the laws of kindness, sympathy, and solicitude for their welfare. The lot of the white men and of the negroes here is the same. In their new situation they are truly subjects worthy of the greatest commiseration—uneducated, as they are, to self government, untrained and simple. What then should be the course of action adopted by the white people towards them—to harass, annoy, and confound them in every way in which they can? This will certainly be productive of no good, but much harm. They should encourage them by word and by deed, by directing them in the way of duty, and moral integrity; by abstaining from giving to them any animosity or revenge, and by showing a kind concern for their welfare. They are susceptible of great impression, and nothing could possibly contribute more to their settling down to labor and into a comparative condition of civilization than such course, if adopted by the people at large. We think that such a course of kindness towards them, would have a most salutary effect.

As each State, under the Constitution of the United States, has the right to say who shall and who shall not be eligible to the right of suffrage; and if the States of the South are untrammelled in this privilege, they will never extend the immunities of the polls to other than men of the Caucasian race. The Mississippi Convention, recently adjourned, is an index to the action of the Southern States. The negro is incapable of casting an intelligent vote, which is so palpable to every person who is at all familiar with his condition as a servile, that no one can for a moment hesitate in his conclusion as to the fact, and to give so much power into the hands of a parcel of inexperienced, thoughtless, ignorant people—who are but as mere children—would be the most impolitic measure that could be performed; and should Congress interfere in the matter in such a way as to bring about such a result, then, indeed, would the South begin to feel the effects of subjugation.

THE CHARACTER, POLICY AND INTENTIONS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Above all, if their intentions are good, courageously they may bear the thorns of punishment, though they bear; remember always that the President of the land is the President and father of the whole people, and that he is not the head of a merciless and barbarous party, bent on Southern humiliation and destruction. We believe him to be an able, sound-headed, patient, patriotic, humane, firm, cautious, and candid man, whose heart's desire it is to crown his administration with the union of these States—a reward higher and brighter than any other within mortal power to confer; and he is shrewd enough to see through tricks and stunts when their game is clearly before him, if it shall be exposed as a foul game by the undeviating loyalty of the South; and, furthermore, let the South be assured, if they are patient and true, that behind the President there is a Northern sentiment even stronger than her myriads of resistless armies, and which is that our Union of consent and equality shall be restored on the basis of universal freedom and of an over-riding sovereign nationality. Let the South instantly accept, and everywhere declare, and politically act upon this platform, and our glorious Union is alive again in all its original spirit. Then those fowl birds called demagogues will flee, for a time, at any rate, from before the face of a re-awakened and united nation, and we shall indeed be one people. All our hopes rest with you, men of the South—in your patriotic, patient, self-denial and sagacity.

THE MISSOURI TEST ORIGIN.—Father Miller, a Catholic priest, residing in Jefferson City, Missouri, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of four thousand dollars, for persisting in preaching without taking the oath prescribed by the new Constitution. Rev. Mr. Cronin, a Catholic priest, living in Hannibal, has also been arrested for the same offence, and bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear at the next term of the Marion Circuit Court, to answer any indictment which may be found against him by the grand jury for violating the law.

The Arrival of Foreign Capitalists.

By the arrival of the Scotia, yesterday, a large number of our countrymen and others from various sections of the country had the gratification of welcoming quite a number of gentlemen from England, who are the representatives of the British and European capital, and who are especially interested in railroad enterprises on the continent. The parties of visitors consists of thirty-two persons, many of them distinguished for their wealth, others for their scientific achievements, and others also, for making known through their literary ability, the progress of commercial enterprises, which may benefit mankind. Five, in the last classification, are gentlemen who come here as representatives of the chief London journals, and they will regularly report through their correspondence whatever they may perceive in their tour through this Western world that may be worthy of the attention of foreign capitalists.

It will be perceived at once that this is no trivial mission. We have to have soldiers, reformers, great princes, to make the tour of this country in the public way, but never have had so important a body to welcome as the present one. The party have come at an important epoch in our history. Their purpose is to carefully survey our railroad system, the character and working arrangements of our roads, and particularly to notice those which have been built by the aid of foreign capital. That they may have every facility for learning all that is to be known on these important subjects, special trains will be provided for them, that they may be transported from point to point with ease, security and promptitude, and with as little fatigue as may be possible while fulfilling so onerous a mission. Our principal railroad men of the Northern and Middle States have been active in addressing themselves to these guests of the country, and such of our Southern capitalists and enterprising managers of railroads as are here, are equally alive to the importance of introducing gentlemen of so great influence abroad to a knowledge of the vast profit to be derived from the application of capital to the wants of the railroad companies in the South. The enterprises in railroads in the South are not like experimental affairs, or like those in which competing capital over-designs and creates the means of transportation. Every road in the South is a necessity of the population and essential to the increase of production, and with the new order of things will become vastly more remunerative than at any former period. Hence capital may be safely directed towards the South. The exhaustion of the war calls for repairs and renovation, and capital well applied will more wisely be expended, we think, on Southern railroads than on those which are under the disadvantage of great and still increasing competition. However, the gentlemen on this mission, who represent capital, are equally alive to the fact that capital will be able to draw their own conclusions after they have made their surveys, and we shall be much surprised if in their reports to European capitalists, with whom they are associated, they do not justify the views we have expressed with regard to the splendid field for investments now open at the South.—*New York Times.*

REMARKABLE AFTER IN A CHURCH.—Considerable excitement has arisen in Jersey City in consequence of groans, yells and uncouth sounds said to emanate from a church in the upper part of Jersey City for some nights past. The first known of these mysterious sounds was some ten days since, when the pastor had occasion to return to the church after evening services to procure some manuscript which he had forgotten and had occasion to make use of. The edifice had been closed for the night, and was in total darkness.

The *New York Times* says: "On entering, he lit a match, to guide him along the aisle; and when approaching the altar at the rear his attention was attracted by a low moaning sound, which gradually increased and at the same time drew nearer to him. To this he at first paid no heed, presuming it to be the antics of mischievous boys; but presently the sounds changed to seemingly unearthly yells, shrieks and groans, from inaccessible invisible beings clustering around in close proximity to his feet, on, until finally his feelings were so wrought upon that he felt impelled to leave the building with all possible haste. The above are substantially the facts of the case as stated by the pastor of the church to Chief of Police McManus after reports were beginning to be circulated in the neighborhood that the church was haunted, and requesting that the matter might be kept as quiet as possible, believing that in a few days at furthest he would be able to unravel the mystery, and satisfactorily explain the cause of the sounds. Since that time the church edifice has been thoroughly examined, inside and out, but without unravelling the mystery; and meantime these dismal and unearthly yells and cries are heard almost every night. A couple of nights since, Chief of Police McManus, accompanied by Aid Doyle and Detective E. L. McWilliams, determined to pay a visit to the reported haunted church. They accordingly procured the keys and entered the edifice shortly after midnight.

Taking their position in the centre of the church in total darkness, they had remained there but a short time when they heard a low moaning sound, apparently proceeding from the vicinity of the pulpit, which gradually grew louder and came nearer until it finally culminated around their heads into howls, yells, groans, &c., and then gradually died away as it came. After a few moments of perfect silence, Chief McManus drew from his pocket a revolver, loaded with blank cartridges, and fired one charge, when almost instantly the edifice seemed to be filled with thousands of infuriated demons, making the most hideous noises and appearing to be tearing them to pieces. The officers describe having experienced a very peculiar sensation in the head, and finally the noise became so hideous and unearthly that they made a hasty retreat, and apparently pursued by the infuriated demons to the door, which they closed and locked. The officers then crossed the street to the opposite walk, and remained there until daylight, but heard no further sounds, and made no discoveries which would tend to explain the mystery. The people residing in the immediate neighborhood claim to have been disturbed at all hours of the night by these demonic sounds, and a number of them have determined to leave the neighborhood."

EX-GOVERNOR PICKENS.—A Charleston letter-writer thus reports the policy and views of this gentleman:

Since the expiration of his official term, Gov. Pickens has been quietly residing on his fine plantation in Edgefield District, taking no part, other than a deep interest in the great events of the war. Doing one of the largest and most successful cotton planters in the State, of course the emancipation of the slaves has seriously affected his wealth. But, without indulging in any vain regrets, the ex-Governor quietly announces his intentions to begin the experiment, upon the principle of compensated labor, and says that he will do all in his power to benefit his people, late his slaves, by inducing them to work diligently and faithfully at a fair rate of remuneration, and by affording them the means of educating themselves and otherwise elevating their condition, according to the schemes suggested by the Government. He is, however, not over sanguine as to the result of the experiment, and adheres to the opinion that the plantation negro cannot be made to work under other than a compulsory system. Many would have supposed that Gov. Pickens would have been among the first arrested after the war; but, in this regard, as well as towards his successor, Gov. Bonham, the anti-orthodox seem to have adopted a lenient policy.

It is related of Simon Cameron that in talking with Jefferson Davis about secession, in 1860, he told Davis that if the Southern States seceded, ruin would follow them, slavery be abolished, and he would with his own hands plant corn in the streets of Charleston; that last spring, Mr. Cameron planted the corn in Charleston, and he predicted, hired a soldier to attend to it, and has lately received four ears of grain as the product.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute. This may account for the many closed eyes to be seen in our churches.

To the Mune.

How beautiful is this ere mune,
How bright the stars du shie,
All nater sleeps in tranquility,
But this lone hart of mine.

Our dog has kwi a-barkin' now,
Att fethers passin' by,
Heze gazin' at the far of mune
With cam and placid eye.

When vain the, thou pail face thins,
A hanging in the skize,
Upwards on wild untramled wing
Mi thaunts cuts dust and flize.

O kude I kwi this klood of kha,
And sore about the crowd
Le bath mi sole in beggary
In yonder fleazy cloud.

"How kan the poits hiborn sole
Mix with earth's vulgar cru?
Wed it not rather di away
And hyde from mortal vu.

Ah yes! had I pare of wings
To go to yonder mune,
I guess i jest as soon sta that
From now until nex June.

And that a-roving up and down
Thru purty flows ide go,
Or listen to the tinklin' rill
Wot from the mountings fo.

THE BIGGEST LIAR OF THE AGE.—The New York papers have been full of startling details about the fire which took place at Barnum's Museum. One reporter, forgetting that the smoke must have suffocated every living thing within the building in five minutes, drew a vivid sketch of terrible combats between the animals in the menagerie. He saw a lion in deadly combat with a tiger, and a serpent winding round the liguess. He goes on: "One of the alligators was killed almost immediately by falling across a great fragment of shattered glass, which cut open his stomach, and let out the greater part of his entrails to the light of day. The remaining alligator became involved in a controversy with an anaconda, and joined the mele in the centre of the blazing apartment. At this moment the floor, undermined by flames, gave way with an awful crash, and the living, struggling, howling, writhing mass was launched into a gulf of red and yellow fire, sending up a whirlwind of smoke, sparks, and cinders, to the very heavens. The last object I saw was the Polar bear, upon a white-hot square of sheet-iron, with all the hair burnt from his side, and standing stark and stiff, and rapidly baking brown. Before the whale went down with the rest, a stream of spermaceti ran from his carcass down the sides of the building, taking fire, and making impromptu candles on a colossal scale." Unfortunately for the effect of all this, there was no lion, lioness, or Polar bear in the building, at the time; and a fellow-reporter calls the writer the "biggest liar of the age."

COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP.—A correspondent of *Harpers Monthly* is involved in domestic difficulties. He writes:

"I got acquainted with a young widow, who lived with her step daughter in the same house. I married the widow; my father shortly afterwards fell in love with the step daughter of my wife, and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter is my step-mother, and I am the step-father of my mother-in-law. My step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step-brother, but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grand-mother of the little boy, and I am the grand-father of my step-brother. My wife has also a boy; my step-mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grand-mother, because he is the child of my step-son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother; my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grand son of my father, and I am my own grand-father."

A WIFE WANTED.—A fellow in Aroostook county, Maine, answered an advertisement, representing that he could furnish any person with a wife. The advertiser replied, directing the writer to a neighboring asylum for idiots. The same youth, not at all abashed, whose name is John Norris, speaks of himself as follows: "I am eighteen years old, have a good set of teeth, and believe in John and the Star Spangled Banner, and the 4th of July. I have taken up a State lot cleared up eighteen acres last year and seeded ten of it down. My backwater looks first rate, and the oats and potatoes are bulky. I have got nine sheep, a two year old bull and two heifers, besides a house and a barn. I want to get married. I want to buy bread and butter, hoop-skirts and waterfalls for some person of the female persuasion during my life. That's what's the matter with me. But I don't know how to do it."

The *Columbia Herald*, of the 9th instant, says: "We heard a few days ago a very laughable deal of one of the lately liberated blacks, concerning the object of the bureau. An old lady of color came into one of the offices, in a city not far from this, and inquired if that was the place the Freedman's Bureau was kept. On the clerk's replying in the affirmative, she placed herself akimbo and said she had come for her bureau, and she didn't want any little washstand put off on her; she wanted a big bureau with a big glass on top, so that she could see how to fix to go to these picnics. The history of the clerk of the war didn't tell how the clerk managed his part of the closing scene."

A gentleman, who had the curiosity to speed a dime in answering an advertisement which promised valuable advice for that amount, received by mail the following answer: "Friend, for your ten cents, postage, please find enclosed advice which may be of great value to you. As many persons are injured for weeks, months and years, by the careless use of a knife, therefore, my advice is, when you use a knife, always whistle from you."

A clergyman recently illustrated his argument in favor of corporal punishment for children, by a pleasant piece of witicism. He said that "the child, when once started on a course of evil conduct, is like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the switch to get it off."

Frederick the Great wrote to one of his generals: "I send you with 60,000 men against the enemy." "I am numbering the troops, it was found there were but 50,000." The officer expressed his surprise at such a mistake on the part of his sovereign. Frederick's reply was, "I counted you for 30,000."

What is the difference between a couple of mermaids and summer and autumn?
The former are two sea-daughters, and the latter two sea-sons.

White paper for newspaper is now being extensively made, in this country, out of bamboo. Is not this putting the mark of cane upon the press?

Take a Home Paper!!

No Home Circle

IS COMPLETE

Without a Paper!

Now is the Time to

SUBSCRIBE

TO

THE NEWBERRY

'HERALD'

WHICH IS

Greatly Increased in Size,

And filled with interesting, useful and

Entertaining matter,

Political,

Biographical,

Agricultural,

Scientific,

Miscellaneous,

Wit, Humor,

AND GENERAL NEWS

Terms—\$1.50, in Currency, for

Six Months, in Advance.

To Advertisers

BOTH IN THE

UP AND LOW COUNTRY,

THE

HERALD,

OFFERS INDUCEMENTS

EQUAL TO ANY PAPER IN

THE STATE,

Being Centrally Located, and

Having a fine Circulation!

Terms—Transient Advertisements inserted conspicuously at \$1.50 per square of ten lines, for first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion in advance. Marriages and Obituaries, and all personal matters, charged as advertisements.

Liberal contracts made with regular advertisers.

JOB WORK,

EXECUTED WITH

NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AND ON

Most Reasonable Terms.

T. F. & R. H. GRENEKEB,

Proprietors.

THE PHOENIX.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
At the Capital of South Carolina, Columbia, 1865.

THE Daily Phoenix, issued every morning except Sunday, is filled with the latest news, by telegraph, mails, etc., Editorial Correspondence, Miscellaneous, Poetry, Stories, etc.

This is the only daily paper in the State, outside of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phoenix, for country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week.

Weekly Gleaner, a home companion, as its name indicates, is intended as a family journal, and is published every Wednesday. It will contain eight pages, of Forty Columns. The cream of the Daily and Tri Weekly will be found in its columns, Daily, one year.....\$10.00
three months.....3 00
Tri-Weekly, one year.....4 00
three months.....1 25
Weekly, one year.....1 25
Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a square every insertion.
Oct. 11-42-44.

THE WHITE MAN'S PAPER. THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK.

A first class weekly paper, in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

The Day Book is not reprinted from a daily, but is made up expressly for weekly circulation, with a careful summary of the news from all the States, and all parts of the World, with Market Reports, Agricultural, Finance, Literature, &c.

TERMS CASH—IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year.....\$ 2 00
Three copies one year.....5 50
Five copies one year, and one to the getter-up of the club.....10 00
Ten copies one year, and one to the getter-up of the club.....17 50
Twenty copies to one address.....30 00
Old subscribers of the Day Book, throughout the Southern States, will receive the value still due them, by notifying us of their present post-office address.

Send for a specimen copy, which will be sent, postage free, on application.
Address, giving post-office, county and State in full.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

For sale by all news dealers in cities and towns.
Oct. 11 42.

THE NEW YORK NEWS.

Daily and Weekly—the NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS, a great family newspaper—Benjamin Wood, proprietor. A journal of politics, literature, fashions, market and financial reports, interesting miscellany, and news from all parts of the world! It contains more reading matter than any other weekly paper. New improvements introduced—an immense circulation determined on—the largest, best and cheapest paper published in New York. Single copies, 5 cents; one copy, one year, \$2; three copies, one year, \$5.50; five copies, one year, \$8.75; ten copies, one year, \$17; and an extra copy to any club of twenty copies, one year, \$30. The Weekly News is sent to clergymen at \$1.60. New York Daily News to mail subscribers, \$10 per annum; six months, \$5. For sale by all news dealers. Specimen copies of Daily and Weekly News sent free.

Address Benj. Wood, Daily News building, No. 19, City Hall Square, New York City.
Oct. 11 42.

THE SOUTHERNER.

Is published every Friday at Darlington C. H., S. C., by J. M. BROWN. Terms of subscription: To subscribers on our books, \$3.50; to new subscribers, \$1. Advertisements per square, first insertion, \$1.50; each subsequent insertion \$1. Advertisements not paid for in advance will be continued until paid for, and be charged accordingly. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements not marked for a certain number of insertions, will be continued until filled, and charged accordingly.
Oct. 11 42.

Laurensville Female College.

WILL open Monday, September 25. The school year consists of two Sessions of twenty weeks, each.
Tuition in Primary department, per session \$12.00
" " Academy " " 18.00
" " College " " 24.00
Incidental Expenses " 1.00
Music on Piano, Melodion, or Guitar " 25.00
Use of Piano " 5.00
Drawing and Painting " 15.00
Boarding, including lights & washing " 62.50
Payments in advance. Specie or its equivalent. Apply to Dr. John W. Simpson, President of Bd. Trustees; or to FERDINAND JACOBS.
Sept. 8-31-04 President of College.

Leather for Sale.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED IN THE TOWN OF NEWBERRY, one of the best TANNERIES in the State, and have LEATHER OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR HIDES AT MARKET PRICE FOR CASH. I will Tan, Dress and Finish Hides on Shares of one Half for the Owner, or half of the Market Value of the Leather at the time it is delivered. I will purchase Hides at the Highest Cash Prices. I will continue business at the Bierfield Tannery, the same as heretofore, until the 27th day of Nov. next, at which time my lease expires, unless I shall be able to Tan and remove the Shop & in that yard before that time. All Hides will be received hereafter at the New York. I hope all who have heretofore patronized me, will continue to do so, and any others who may feel willing. Those who have sent Hides to the Bierfield Tannery will receive their Leather at my new yard. I have as good Curriers and Tanners as are in the State. I will Purchase or Exchange Leather for Tallow and Bark at the Highest Cash Prices.
S 13 R. B. HOLMAN.

J. N. ROBSON,

HAS RESUMED THE

COMMISSION BUSINESS

AT HIS OLD STAND,

62 East Bay.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of Cotton, Flour, Corn, &c., and from his long experience he feels confident of giving satisfaction. He will also attend to the RECEIVING AND FORWARDING BUSINESS.
Sept. 20 39 4

T. P. SLIDER,

"NOTARY PUBLIC,

WILL attend to making affidavits and depositions, administering oaths, Probate of deeds, Relinquishment of Dower, Protest of notes, affidavits for the Shipment of cotton and other business in this line. Will also attend to

COMMISSION, AUCTION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Not desirous of entering upon new Branches of business but compelled from habit as well as necessity to do something, I offer my service to the public.

The prompt performance of any business entrusted to my care will be the best reference of business character.
My office is at the Law office of Maj. Henry Sumner. Orders may be left at the Herald office.
Oct. 14, 1865.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT S. C.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

WHEREAS it is represented that in many portions of the State, there is great disturbance and apprehension from lawless persons, who are threatening, manning and committing acts of violence remote from the military garrisons stationed at the Court House; and whereas Brigadier-General Ames, commanding the Northern portion of the State, has suggested the organization of a militia police force in each District of his command, to act in concert with his forces in preserving order and peace in the community; and whereas it is supposed that the other military commanders will have no objections to the aid and assistance on the part of the citizens in suppressing crime and maintaining order; and whereas also, it appears that President Johnson has sanctioned and authorized the Provisional Governor of Mississippi to organize a similar force in that State, and has forbidden the military authorities there to interfere with such organization;

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim, order and declare, that there shall be formed and organized in each Judicial District one or more militia companies for a house police, to act under and be auxiliary to the military garrison of said District, in preventing crimes and preserving the peace of the District. The companies will consist of a Captain and three Lieutenants and eighty men, scattered over the District so as to be easily accessible from all points where any disturbance may occur. When the companies are formed, they will report, through their Captains, to the respective Brigadier-Generals commanding in South Carolina, and to the Provost Marshals at the respective Court Houses, and from them receive their orders. When arrests have been made, they will turn the offenders over to the civil authorities or bring them before the Provost Court Marshal for trial and punishment, according to the terms of agreement between Generals Meade and Gillmore and myself as to the respective jurisdictions of the civil and military authorities in South Carolina.

This police guard will be voluntary in its organization, and should be composed of none but discreet persons of standing and character in the community, who are willing to render their services promptly when the occasion requires. It is thought that the bare organization of such forces throughout the State, will have a most salutary influence in preserving peace and order, and in preventing crime. The evil doers will know that there is a power ready at hand, to arrest them and bring them to justice. It is to be hoped that all good citizens will cheerfully render the service. It should be a post of honor, as it is, to guard and protect the country.

Done at Columbia, the day and year above stated.

B. F. PERRY.

By order of the Provisional Governor.

W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary.

"The Newspapers throughout the State will give three insertions."

Sept. 19 4

Executive Department, S. C.



SEPTEMBER 20, 1865.

THE Provisional Governor of South Carolina, has appointed the following named gentlemen as Special Aids for the purpose of assisting him in the discharge of his official duties in reconstructing the State and restoring her to all her civil and political rights in the Federal Union: WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM, of Charleston city; STEPHEN L. LOTT, of Beaufort District; WADE HAMPTON, Jr., of Columbia; ROBERT L. McCRAW, of Yorkville; WILLIAM H. EVANS, of Society Hill; JAMES H. HARRISON, of Anderson village.

The above named gentlemen will receive and communicate to the Provisional Governor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERRY, all information which they may deem advisable as to the condition of the State, its citizens, the freedmen, the home police and military garrisons. They will likewise report to him by letter, at his headquarters, at Greenville Court House.

By order of the Provisional Governor.

W. H. PERRY.

Private Secretary, &c.

Sept. 27-40-34

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX.

By the First of October, or as soon as the mails are re-established, I will renew the publication of the "CHRISTIAN INDEX" and the "CHILD'S INDEX" I have been publishing.